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COLORADO LABOR FORCE REVIEW

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Colorado Trends

September was a good month for the State's labor force. The number of Coloradans at work reached the highest level of the year while unemployment continued to fall. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate declined four-tenths of a percentage point to 5.0 percent. The current rate is one full percentage point below a year ago and the lowest registered in four years. Better than normal hiring activity in many sectors of the economy resulted in a strong gain of 25,200 workers in September. The monthly increase brought total employment to 1,594,900, almost 9,000 above the year-ago level. Unemployed persons totaled 83,400 in September, 5,500 below the estimate for August and 18,400 fewer than one year ago.

Unemployment has been on a downward course since reaching 6.6 percent in March and April. The State's jobless rate has fallen 1.6 percentage points during the last five months and now stands three-tenths of a percentage point under the national rate---5.0 vs. 5.3 percent. This marks the first month since March 1986 that Colorado's rate of unemployment was below that of the nation.

Various labor market factors have led to the recent improvement in Colorado's jobless picture. Much of the economy has stabilized with very few major layoffs even in industries not yet experiencing recovery. Secondly, there has been a notable decline in the number of persons entering the labor force looking for work. And, a faster pace of hiring has been reported in many sectors of the economy.

September is normally a favorable month for labor force conditions around the State and this year was certainly no exception. Just 12 of Colorado's 63 counties recorded higher jobless rates on a seasonally unadjusted basis. The normal slowdown in tourism activity was responsible in most of the areas that did show a rise in unemployment.

Only small changes were noted in national labor force data for September. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the seasonally adjusted civilian jobless rate edged upward one-tenth of a percentage point to 5.3 percent. Unemployment rose by 163,000 to 6.6 million while employment fell 141,000 to 117.5 million.

Unadjusted nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Colorado jumped 9,700 in September to 1,451,000. The increase was slightly bigger than

normal for the August-September period. Total wage and salary jobs in the State numbered 1,429,800 one year ago. Government, the only major nonfarm industry sector to show a gain, added a near seasonal 17,200 workers in September as the new school year got underway. All other industry sectors fell over the month except for mining and transportation and public utilities which remained the same.

The largest drop in jobs over the month occurred in services (down 5,000). The decrease was less than normally expected for September, however, continuing to point to underlying strength in the sector. In the past year services has added 10,100 jobs or almost 3 percent and is the fastest growing sector in the State's economy. In addition, the prospect for further growth is promising. The Colorado Convention Center in Denver is slated to open in April and hold its first convention in July. Its design allows for as many as three conventions to be held simultaneously. Already, 65 conventions have been booked for the Center.

Contract construction fell 1,100 jobs in September while trade employment dropped 1,000. The loss in trade was less than seasonally expected for the month. Development remains active in this sector with many large retail outlets either recently opened for business or scheduled to open shortly. Included among these are: Wal-Marts in Grand Junction, Colorado Springs and Denver; Sam's in Loveland; Target in Pueblo; Mervyn's in Ft. Collins; Pace in Ft. Collins; and Biggs in Denver. Combined, these stores will bring about 2,100 new jobs to the State. On the down side, Buyer's Club with about 250 Denver Area employees will close later this year.

Smaller losses were registered by both manufacturing (down 100) and finance, insurance and real estate (down 300). The manufacturing sector which has been losing strength nationally of late got hit statewide with the announcement that Eastman Kodak will trim 140 jobs from its plant in Windsor, Colorado by year-end. Also, NBI, Inc. announced that it will cut over 250 from its Boulder workforce due to a major restructuring of the firm.

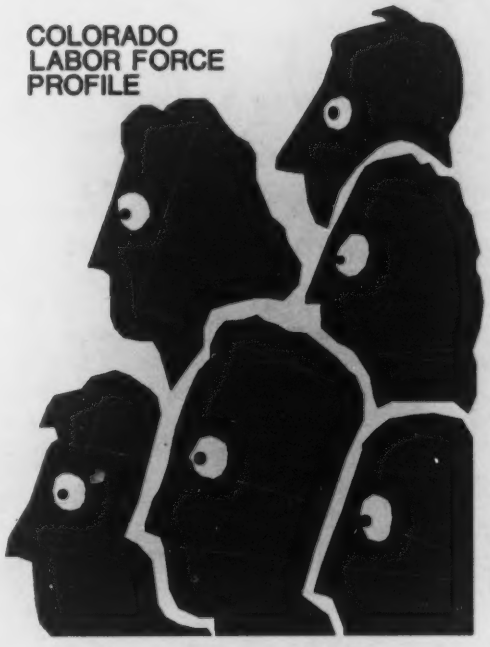
The seasonally adjusted jobless rate in the **DENVER MSA** dropped to 4.8 percent, down six-tenths of a percentage point from August's 5.4 percent. The local rate is now at its lowest level in over four years and is one full percentage point lower than the rate of one year ago.

The estimated number of jobless residents continued its descent in September. At 41,100, the number of unemployed persons fell 5,200 from the prior month and is 9,500 below the year-ago level. In fact, the number of jobless in the Metro Area stands at the lowest point since the Denver MSA assumed its current geographic definition in 1983.

After seasonal adjustment, total employment advanced 7,700 to 824,100. The number of local jobholders has remained essentially unchanged over the year, down 600.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment gained 4,300 to 809,800. This series is up only about one percent from last year's 801,900. Increases in government payrolls (up 8,600) reflected the beginning of the new school term. Modest additions were seen in mining (up 100) and transportation, communications and public utilities (up 200).

Annually the Bureau of Labor Statistics releases detailed information on the labor force characteristics of the population of each State. This data is derived from the Current Population Survey, a monthly household survey used to estimate total employment and unemployment on a statewide basis. Since the estimates are based upon a relatively small sample survey rather than a complete count of the population, they are subject to sampling error. Annual average instead of monthly data is provided in order to increase the reliability of each estimate. Approximately 800 of Colorado's 1,266,000 households are designated for survey each month.



Throughout the year, articles relating to some specific characteristic of Colorado's labor force will be presented. This data was originally released in the Bureau of Labor Statistic's publication Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

The proportion of persons working or actively looking for work in an area is called the labor force participation rate. It is derived by dividing the total labor force (those employed plus those unemployed) by the population 16 and over. Generally, an area with a high labor force participation rate will be more "prosperous or economically active" than an area with a low rate.

There are many factors that can influence an area's participation rate. The age, sex, ethnic make-up and education level of the population play a major role in determining an area's rate. Long periods of economic decline or stagnation can lower participation in the labor force. When job opportunities slump, persons that are unemployed become discouraged over time and quit looking for work because they believe none is available. Also, people tend to delay entering or reentering the labor force feeling their chances of finding a job are slim. Both situations lower the labor force participation rate.

Nationally, the proportion of the population in the labor force has been rising slowly, but steadily for the last 20 years---from 60 percent in 1969 to 66 percent currently. The increase has been almost entirely due to the continuous sizable gain in the number of working women. In fact, while the labor force participation rate for women has climbed from about 43 percent to 57 percent during the 1969-1989 period, the rate for men shrank from nearly 80 percent to 76 percent over the same time.

Colorado, long among the leaders in labor force participation, has fallen back just a bit due to the economic downturn that began in late 1984. Prior to that, Colorado was normally one of the top five states for rate of participation. In 1988, Colorado's rate of 69.8 percent placed it tenth among the states. The increase for the year was small, only .2 percent overall, but it was the first rise in four years and is another sign the State's economy began growing once again in 1988. The percentage of all men in the labor force in Colorado continued to drop in 1988 falling from 79.7 percent to 79.1. Meanwhile, the participation rate for women took a considerable jump rising 1.2 percentage points to 61.6 percent.

The proportion of population working or seeking work varies greatly around the nation depending upon local economic conditions and the demographic make-up of each area. In 1988, Nevada topped the states with a rate of 73.0 percent; West Virginia registered the lowest participation at 51.3 percent.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

Percent

YEAR	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	U.S.	COLO.	U.S.	COLO.	U.S.	COLO.
1980	63.8	71.4	77.4	84.0	51.5	59.5
1981	63.9	70.2	77.0	83.3	52.1	58.0
1982	64.0	70.4	76.6	82.7	52.6	58.6
1983	64.0	72.1	76.4	82.6	52.9	62.0
1984	64.4	72.8	76.4	82.9	53.6	63.3
1985	64.8	72.1	76.3	81.9	54.5	63.0
1986	65.3	70.2	76.3	80.7	55.3	60.8
1987	65.6	69.6	76.2	79.7	56.0	60.4
1988	65.9	69.8	76.2	79.1	56.6	61.6

Source: BLS Current Population Survey

COLORADO LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The U.S. Department of Labor has recently designated certain high unemployment areas throughout the United States as eligible for federal procurement preference during the period October 1, 1989 through September 30, 1990. Employers located in these areas are eligible for preference in federal contract bids if they agree to perform at least 51 percent of the contract work within such areas. The purpose of this procedure is to put government dollars in areas where people are in most severe economic need.

Labor surplus classifications are based on an average of each areas's unemployment rate for the previous two calendar years. The reference period for the new list is January 1987 through December 1988. Areas having a jobless rate 20 percent higher than the average national rate for the same period are designated as labor surplus areas. Because the average jobless rate nationally was 5.9 percent, areas had to have an average unemployment rate of 7.1 percent to qualify. By using a two-year reference period, it is possible to target federal procurement contracts into areas experiencing high structural unemployment; that is, unemployment that is relatively long-term in nature rather than the result of temporary, seasonal, or cyclical factors.

In certain situations, however, the Department of Labor can waive the criteria and classify areas under the exceptional circumstances provision. This permits the classification of areas which are encountering a significant rise in unemployment that is not temporary or seasonal and was not adequately reflected in the data for the two-year period.

Like last year, a total of 41 Colorado jurisdictions were marked for procurement preference. Four areas were deleted from the prior year's list and 4 areas are new to the qualifying list. Colorado areas currently designated are:

Balance of Adams County 1/
Alamosa County
Archuleta County
Chaffee County
Clear Creek County

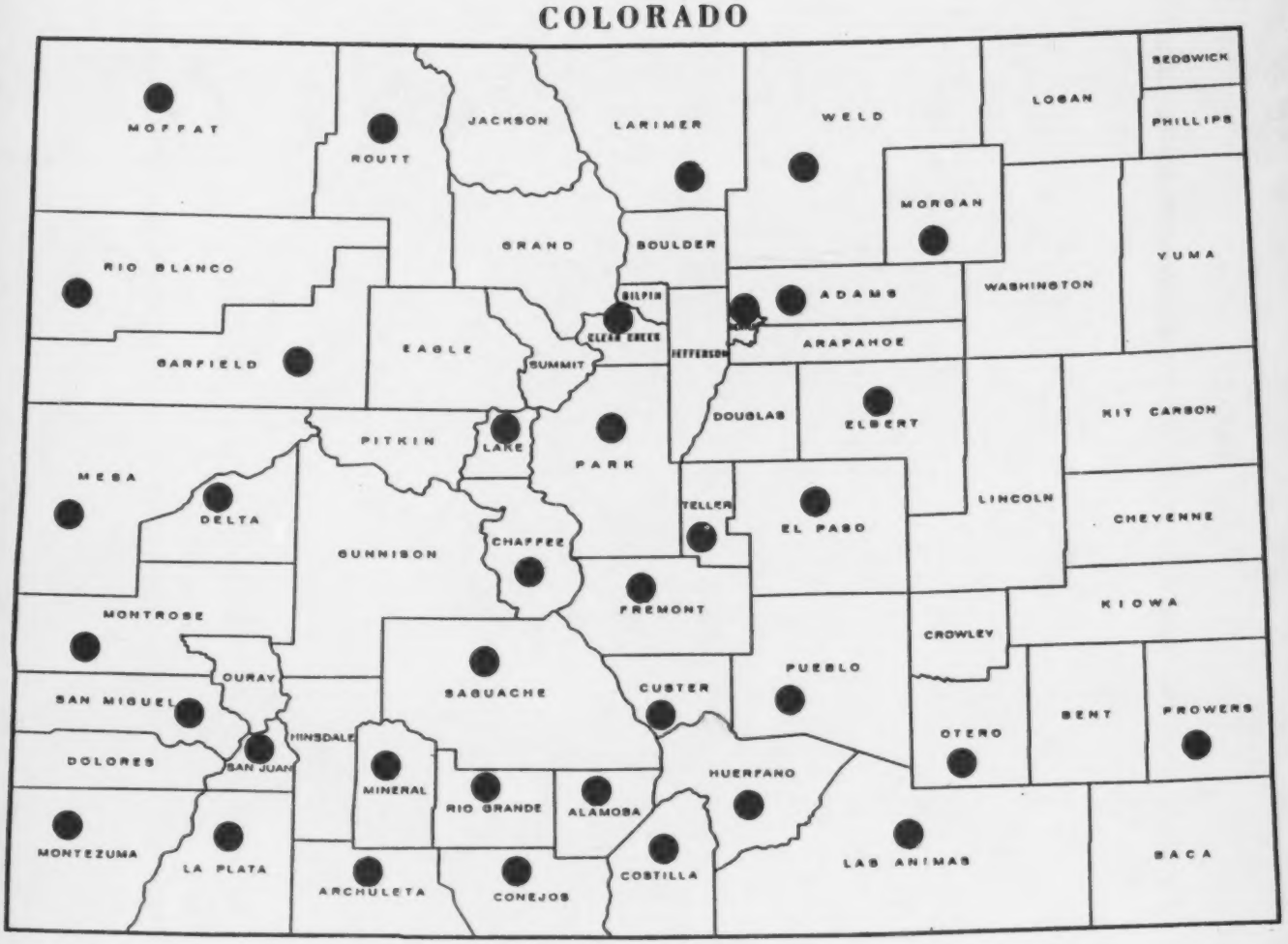
*Colorado Springs City
Conejos County
Costilla County
Custer County
Delta County
*Denver County
Elbert County
Balance of El Paso County
Fremont County
Garfield County
Grand Junction City
Greeley City
Huerfano County
La Plata County

Lake County
Las Animas County
Loveland City
Balance of Mesa County
Mineral County
Moffat County
Montezuma County
Montrose County
Morgan County
Otero County
Park County
*Prowers County
Pueblo City
Balance of Pueblo County
Rio Blanco County
Rio Grande County
Routt County
Saguache County
San Juan County
San Miguel County
Teller County
*Thornton City

*new area October 1989

1/Balance of Adams County is Adams County excluding Arvada City, Aurora City, Northglenn City, and Westminster City.

COLORADO



Counties containing or designated as labor surplus areas are denoted by a black dot on the above map.

Inquiries about the classification of labor surplus areas should be directed to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, (TEESS), 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20213. Telephone: (202) 535-0189. Information on Colorado areas can also be obtained from the Labor Market Information Section of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AREA LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY DATA 1/

COLORADO	SEP 1989	AUG 1989	JUN 1989	SEP 1988	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	YEAR AGO
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	1678.3	1658.6	1627.0	1688.0	19.7	51.3	-9.7
Unemployment	83.4	88.9	104.5	101.8	-5.5	-21.1	-18.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	5.4	6.4	6.0	---	---	---
Employment	1594.9	1569.7	1522.5	1586.2	25.2	72.4	8.7
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	1447.0	1445.2	1439.2	1425.8	1.8	7.8	21.2
Mining	21.1	21.1	20.3	20.7	0.0	0.8	0.4
Contract Construction	57.3	57.5	56.9	57.5	-0.2	0.4	-0.2
Manufacturing	190.9	190.5	190.3	190.0	0.4	0.6	0.9
Durable Goods	119.3	119.3	119.1	119.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	71.6	71.2	71.2	70.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	90.9	91.8	91.5	90.9	-0.9	-0.6	0.0
Trade	358.9	358.2	356.6	352.7	0.7	2.3	6.2
Wholesale	77.4	77.2	76.9	76.9	0.2	0.5	0.5
Retail	281.5	281.0	279.7	275.8	0.5	1.8	5.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	94.6	94.0	94.1	94.4	0.6	0.5	0.2
Services	362.4	360.9	359.3	352.3	1.5	3.1	10.1
Government	270.9	271.2	270.2	267.3	-0.3	0.7	3.6
Federal	55.8	55.5	56.2	54.8	0.3	-0.4	1.0
State	66.4	64.4	63.0	66.0	2.0	3.4	0.4
Local	148.7	151.3	151.0	146.5	-2.6	-2.3	2.2
DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	865.2	862.7	840.0	875.3	2.5	25.2	-10.1
Unemployment	41.1	46.3	52.5	50.6	-5.2	-11.4	-9.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.8	5.4	6.3	5.8	---	---	---
Employment	824.1	816.4	787.5	824.7	7.7	36.6	-0.6
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	807.2	806.5	803.9	799.2	0.7	3.3	8.0
Mining	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.9	0.2	0.3	-0.7
Contract Construction	29.3	29.3	29.1	30.8	0.0	0.2	-1.5
Manufacturing	95.3	95.6	95.4	95.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
Durable Goods	50.4	50.7	50.7	50.7	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	44.9	44.9	44.7	44.5	0.0	0.2	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	66.5	66.2	66.6	66.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Trade	200.5	201.2	200.2	197.1	-0.7	0.3	3.4
Wholesale	55.2	55.0	55.0	54.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Retail	145.3	146.2	145.2	142.3	-0.9	0.1	3.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	62.5	62.2	62.0	62.6	0.3	0.5	-0.1
Services	213.5	213.6	211.1	208.6	-0.1	2.4	4.9
Government	127.4	126.4	127.6	125.4	1.0	-0.2	2.0
Federal	32.8	32.7	33.1	32.5	0.1	-0.3	0.3
State	27.1	26.7	27.0	27.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
Local	67.5	67.0	67.5	65.8	0.5	0.0	1.7
BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	129580	128910	125550	131000	670	4030	-1420
Unemployment	5010	5600	6730	6250	-590	-1720	-1240
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.9	4.3	5.4	4.8	---	---	---
Employment	124570	123310	118820	124750	1260	5750	-180
COLORADO SPRINGS MSA (El Paso County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	189650	189700	186170	189810	-50	3480	-160
Unemployment	11450	12320	14180	13030	-870	-2730	-1580
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.0	6.5	7.6	6.9	---	---	---
Employment	178200	177380	171990	176780	820	6210	1420
FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND MSA (Larimer County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	92820	92080	90020	93530	740	2800	-710
Unemployment	4300	4360	5050	5110	-60	-750	-810
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.7	5.6	5.5	---	---	---
Employment	88520	87720	84970	88420	800	3550	100
GREELEY MSA (Weld County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	70510	68170	64840	69430	2340	5670	1080
Unemployment	3560	3650	4310	4560	-90	-750	-1000
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.0	5.4	6.6	6.6	---	---	---
Employment	66950	64520	60530	64870	2430	6420	2080
PUEBLO MSA (Pueblo County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	49340	49750	48670	50280	-410	670	-940
Unemployment	3420	3810	4300	4340	-390	-880	-920
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.9	7.7	8.8	8.6	---	---	---
Employment	45920	45940	44370	45940	-20	1550	-20

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

STATE OF COLORADO	SEP 3/ 1989	AUG 3/ 1989	SEP 1988	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands).	1675.8	1687.9	1682.4	-12100	-6600
(by place of residence)					
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	71.3	83.7	87.0	-12400	-15700
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	5.0	5.2	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	1604.5	1604.2	1595.4	300	9100
Nonagricultural 5/	1559.5	1560.2	1554.2	-700	5300
Agricultural	45.0	44.0	41.2	1000	3800
WAGE & SALARY 6/	1451.0	1441.3	1429.8	9700	21200
(by place of work)					
MINING	21.1	21.1	20.7	0	400
Bit. Coal, Lignite & Nonmetallic	4.1	4.2	3.8	-100	300
Oil & Gas Extraction	12.9	12.8	13.9	100	-1000
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	60.9	62.0	61.1	-1100	-200
General Building Contractors	15.5	15.5	14.3	0	1200
Heavy Construction Contractors	10.0	10.4	10.3	-400	-300
Special Trade Contractors	35.4	36.1	36.5	-700	-1100
MANUFACTURING	192.5	1½.6	191.6	-100	900
Durable Goods	120.3	120.6	120.3	-300	0
Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	6.7	6.8	7.1	-100	-400
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prd	7.7	7.8	7.6	-100	100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	14.6	14.5	13.8	100	800
Machinery, except Electrical	32.2	32.5	32.4	-300	-200
Electric & Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.0	22.1	100	0
Transportation Equipment	18.1	18.1	18.3	0	-200
Nondurable Goods	72.2	72.0	71.3	200	900
Food & Kindred Products	26.9	27.1	26.8	-200	100
Printing & Publishing	23.3	22.9	23.2	400	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	91.3	91.3	91.3	0	0
Communication, Elec, Gas, Sani. Svcs	48.5	48.3	47.8	200	700
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	359.7	360.7	353.5	-1000	6200
Wholesale Trade	77.6	77.7	77.1	-100	500
Retail Trade	282.1	283.0	276.4	-900	5700
General Merchandise Stores	30.7	30.0	29.2	700	1500
Food Stores	47.4	47.6	45.0	-200	2400
Automotive Dealers & Svc. Station	29.6	29.9	29.0	-300	600
Eating & Drinking Places	105.1	105.9	105.5	-800	-400
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	94.6	94.9	94.4	-300	200
Banking	18.4	18.4	18.6	0	-200
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	15.4	15.7	16.2	-300	-800
SERVICES	361.7	366.7	351.6	-5000	10100
Hotels & Other Lodging	31.1	32.4	30.0	-1300	1100
Personal Services	17.4	17.5	17.3	-100	100
Business Services	88.2	89.0	83.9	-800	4300
Auto & Misc. Repair Services	16.9	17.0	16.8	-100	100
Amusements & Recreation	19.9	21.7	20.0	-1800	-100
Health Services	91.1	91.1	88.2	0	2900
Hospitals	38.1	38.1	37.3	0	800
GOVERNMENT	269.2	252.0	265.6	17200	3600
Federal Government	56.5	56.6	55.5	-100	1000
State Government	65.6	56.7	65.2	8900	400
Education	40.5	32.3	40.5	8200	0
Local Government	147.1	138.8	144.9	8300	2200
Education	79.2	65.3	76.8	13900	2400
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	-100

DENVER MSA AND BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)	SEP 2/ 1989	AUG 3/ 1989	SEP 1988	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	863.5	869.8	871.8	-6300	-8300
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	35.3	42.0	43.4	-6700	-8100
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.8	5.0	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	828.2	827.8	828.4	400	-200
Nonagricultural 5/	820.2	820.0	821.1	200	-900
Agricultural	8.0	7.8	7.3	200	700
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	809.8	805.5	801.9	4300	7900
MINING	12.1	12.0	12.8	100	-700
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.7	9.5	10.9	200	-1200
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	30.8	31.4	32.4	-600	-1600
MANUFACTURING	95.6	96.1	95.5	-500	100
Durable Goods	50.6	50.9	50.9	-300	-300
Transportation Equipment	15.7	15.8	16.1	-100	-400
Nondurable Goods	45.0	45.2	44.6	-200	400
Food & Kindred Products	14.6	14.8	14.7	-200	-100
Printing & Publishing	13.1	13.2	13.1	-100	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	66.7	66.5	66.8	200	-100
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	200.2	201.2	196.8	-1000	3400
Wholesale Trade	55.3	55.3	54.9	0	400
Retail Trade	144.9	145.9	141.9	-1000	3000
Eating & Drinking Places	54.1	54.8	54.5	-700	-400
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	62.7	63.0	62.9	-300	-200
SERVICES	214.6	216.8	209.6	-2200	5000
Hotels & Other Lodging	11.0	10.9	10.4	100	600
Health Services	51.4	51.2	49.2	200	2200
GOVERNMENT	127.1	118.5	125.1	8600	2000
Federal Government	32.7	32.8	32.4	-100	300
State Government	27.6	24.7	27.6	2900	0
Local Government	66.8	61.0	65.1	5800	1700
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)	SEP 2/ 1989	AUG 3/ 1989	SEP 1988	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands). (by place of residence)	130.2	129.4	131.6	800	-1400
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	4.3	5.0	5.4	-700	-1100
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.3	3.9	4.1	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	125.9	124.4	126.2	1500	-300
Nonagricultural 5/	124.1	122.6	124.5	1500	-400
Agricultural	1.8	1.8	1.7	0	100
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	109.8	107.4	108.9	2400	900
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3.7	3.8	3.7	-100	0
MANUFACTURING	29.5	29.5	30.0	0	-500
Durable Goods	23.7	23.8	24.5	-100	-800
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.7	5.5	100	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	23.5	23.4	23.0	100	500
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.9	2.8	0	100
Retail Trade	20.6	20.5	20.2	100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	4.1	4.1	4.0	0	100
SERVICES	23.7	23.9	22.9	-200	800
GOVERNMENT	22.7	20.1	22.7	2600	0
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	0	0
State Government	10.8	9.0	10.6	1800	200
Local Government	9.3	8.5	9.5	800	-200
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	September 1989 PRE TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	--	August 1989 REV TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
Alamosa	5569	5236	333	6.0	--	5630	5222	408	7.2
Archuleta	2202	2101	101	4.6	--	2265	2154	111	4.9
Baca	2209	2149	60	2.7	--	2241	2122	119	5.3
Bent	2247	2137	110	4.9	--	2202	2117	85	3.9
Chaffee	6109	5796	313	5.1	--	6302	6027	275	4.4
Cheyenne	1013	991	22	2.2	--	1006	976	30	3.0
Clear Creek	2598	2484	114	4.4	--	2611	2474	137	5.2
Co. Springs MSA	190118	180519	9599	5.0	--	192475	181462	11013	5.7
Conejos	2331	2091	240	10.3	--	2471	2067	404	16.3
Costilla	1331	1203	128	9.6	--	1385	1189	196	14.2
Crowley	1540	1478	62	4.0	--	1519	1464	55	3.6
Custer	769	731	38	4.9	--	781	730	51	6.5
Delta	7750	7312	438	5.7	--	7829	7271	558	7.1
Den-Bldr CMSA	993761	954167	39594	4.0	--	999184	952223	46961	4.7
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	130260	125942	4318	3.3	--	129429	124419	5010	3.9
-Denver MSA	863501	828225	35276	4.1	--	869755	827804	41951	4.8
---Adams	144569	137726	6843	4.7	--	145680	137656	8024	5.5
---Arapahoe	206737	199569	7168	3.5	--	207778	199468	8310	4.0
---Denver	261541	249006	12535	4.8	--	263728	248879	14849	5.6
---Douglas	21395	20590	805	3.8	--	21512	20579	933	4.3
---Jefferson	229259	221335	7924	3.5	--	231055	221222	9833	4.3
Dolores	926	899	27	2.9	--	930	888	42	4.5
Eagle	11396	11002	394	3.5	--	11335	11024	311	2.7
Elbert	4079	3923	156	3.8	--	4128	3916	212	5.1
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	93952	90553	3399	3.6	--	93616	89826	3790	4.0
Fremont	11410	10687	723	6.3	--	11416	10654	762	6.7
Garfield	14439	13897	542	3.8	--	14620	14024	596	4.1
Gilpin	1364	1318	46	3.4	--	2272	2183	89	3.9
Grand	4667	4535	132	2.8	--	4649	4558	91	2.0
Greeley MSA	69565	66745	2820	4.1	--	68824	65750	3074	4.5
Gunnison	5401	5174	227	4.2	--	5281	5123	158	3.0
Hinsdale	357	353	4	1.1	--	360	352	8	2.2
Huerfano	2273	2119	154	6.8	--	2342	2104	238	10.2
Jackson	895	875	20	2.2	--	900	868	32	3.6
Kiowa	969	947	22	2.3	--	969	931	38	3.9
Kit Carson	4013	3953	60	1.5	--	4066	3945	121	3.0
Lake	1422	1319	103	7.2	--	1449	1314	135	9.3
La Plata	14850	14308	542	3.6	--	14989	14330	659	4.4
Las Animas	4618	4316	302	6.5	--	4638	4258	380	8.2
Lincoln	2345	2294	51	2.2	--	2327	2268	59	2.5
Logan	9568	9216	352	3.7	--	9538	9186	352	3.7
Mesa	40591	38608	1983	4.9	--	41105	38740	2365	5.8
Mineral	177	159	18	10.2	--	180	156	24	13.3
Moffat	5073	4846	227	4.5	--	5121	4824	297	5.8
Montezuma	8474	7994	480	5.7	--	8708	8172	536	6.2
Montrose	12017	11409	608	5.1	--	12182	11440	742	6.1
Morgan	9879	9432	447	4.5	--	9838	9323	515	5.2
Otero	8523	8127	396	4.6	--	8579	8066	513	6.0
Ouray	1434	1385	49	3.4	--	1984	1913	71	3.6
Park	2986	2832	154	5.2	--	2984	2810	174	5.8
Phillips	2133	2113	20	0.9	--	2109	2087	22	1.0
Pitkin	8558	8133	425	5.0	--	8418	8163	255	3.0
Prowers	6663	6370	293	4.4	--	6733	6389	344	5.1
Pueblo MSA	49252	46383	2869	5.8	--	49879	46395	3484	7.0
Rio Blanco	2992	2884	108	3.6	--	3006	2860	146	4.9
Rio Grande	4783	4353	430	9.0	--	5117	4327	790	15.4
Routt	7830	7508	322	4.1	--	7823	7540	283	3.6
Saguache	1595	1427	168	10.5	--	1903	1410	493	25.9
San Juan	554	538	16	2.9	--	560	536	24	4.3
San Miguel	2168	2098	70	3.2	--	2207	2098	109	4.9
Sedgwick	1408	1377	31	2.2	--	1434	1365	69	4.8
Summit	8067	7699	368	4.6	--	8086	7777	309	3.8
Teller	5068	4799	269	5.3	--	5965	5714	251	4.2
Washington	2586	2491	95	3.7	--	2545	2456	89	3.5
Yuma	4879	4674	205	4.2	--	4814	4618	196	4.1
COLORADO	1675747	1604467	71280	4.3	--	1687833	1604181	83652	5.0

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.
Colorado Dept. of Labor & Emp., Labor Mkt. Info. October 1989.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AVERAGES
January 1989 - September 1989

County Name	Total Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
Alamosa	5775	5281	494	8.6
Archuleta	2250	2052	198	8.8
Baca	2188	2093	95	4.3
Bent	2169	2058	111	5.1
Chaffee	6224	5775	449	7.2
Cheyenne	1006	953	53	5.3
Clear Creek	2641	2433	208	7.9
Co. Springs MSA	187842	174304	13538	7.2
Conejos	2459	2027	432	17.6
Costilla	1387	1155	232	16.7
Crowley	1548	1446	102	6.6
Custer	765	711	54	7.1
Delta	7936	7105	831	10.5
Den-Bldr CMSA	984819	929371	55448	5.6
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	128376	122110	6266	4.9
-Denver MSA	856443	807261	49182	5.7
---Adams	144224	134240	9984	6.9
---Arapahoe	203977	194518	9459	4.6
---Denver	259704	242703	17001	6.5
---Douglas	21160	20069	1091	5.2
---Jefferson	227379	215733	11646	5.1
Dolores	927	877	50	5.4
Eagle	12721	12043	678	5.3
Elbert	4040	3785	255	6.3
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	92288	87208	5080	5.5
Fremont	11297	10346	951	8.4
Garfield	14332	13424	908	6.3
Gilpin	1645	1563	82	5.0
Grand	5014	4797	217	4.3
Greeley MSA	67902	63593	4309	6.3
Gunnison	5487	5186	301	5.5
Hinsdale	351	340	11	3.1
Huerfano	2310	2050	260	11.3
Jackson	912	870	42	4.6
Kiowa	970	918	52	5.4
Kit Carson	3957	3839	118	3.0
Lake	1461	1264	197	13.5
La Plata	15050	14107	943	6.3
Las Animas	4723	4255	468	9.9
Lincoln	2238	2158	80	3.6
Logan	9284	8907	377	4.1
Mesa	40252	37205	3047	7.6
Mineral	212	183	29	13.7
Moffat	5112	4668	444	8.7
Montezuma	8661	7829	832	9.6
Montrose	12105	10976	1129	9.3
Morgan	9830	9143	687	7.0
Otero	8429	7664	765	9.1
Ouray	1602	1503	99	6.2
Park	2956	2740	216	7.3
Phillips	2101	2046	55	2.6
Pitkin	8948	8510	438	4.9
Prowers	6666	6193	473	7.1
Pueblo MSA	49309	45074	4235	8.6
Rio Blanco	2870	2704	166	5.8
Rio Grande	4840	4244	596	12.3
Routt	8180	7684	496	6.1
Saguache	1670	1389	281	16.8
San Juan	557	514	43	7.7
San Miguel	2557	2371	186	7.3
Sedgwick	1417	1342	75	5.3
Summit	8892	8391	501	5.6
Teller	5365	4955	410	7.6
Washington	2551	2409	142	5.6
Yuma	4680	4504	176	3.8
COLORADO	1665680	1562534	103146	6.2

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Colorado Dept. of Labor & Emp., Labor Mkt. Info. October 1989.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AVERAGES
January 1988 - September 1988

County Name	Total Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
Alamosa	5834	5341	493	8.5
Archuleta	2214	2003	211	9.5
Baca	2257	2176	81	3.6
Bent	2298	2146	152	6.6
Chaffee	6582	5978	604	9.2
Cheyenne	1047	1005	42	4.0
Clear Creek	2691	2431	260	9.7
Co. Springs MSA	188696	174392	14304	7.6
Conejos	2503	2101	402	16.1
Costilla	1350	1186	164	12.1
Crowley	1625	1528	97	6.0
Custer	879	811	68	7.7
Delta	8243	7291	952	11.5
Den-Bldr CMSA	1009051	949932	59119	5.9
-Bldr-Lgmont MSA	130596	124276	6320	4.8
-Denver MSA	878455	825656	52799	6.0
---Adams	148274	137299	10975	7.4
---Arapahoe	209227	198950	10277	4.9
---Denver	266368	248234	18134	6.8
---Douglas	21505	20526	979	4.6
---Jefferson	233082	220648	12434	5.3
Dolores	986	929	57	5.8
Eagle	12514	11843	671	5.4
Elbert	4156	3807	349	8.4
Ft. Collins-Loveland MSA	93325	87772	5553	6.0
Fremont	11577	10478	1099	9.5
Garfield	14588	13556	1032	7.1
Gilpin	1603	1513	90	5.6
Grand	4943	4711	232	4.7
Greeley MSA	68387	63651	4736	6.9
Gunnison	5483	5168	315	5.7
Hinsdale	365	357	8	2.2
Huerfano	2387	2106	281	11.8
Jackson	993	922	71	7.2
Kiowa	1004	966	38	3.8
Kit Carson	4083	3967	116	2.8
Lake	1447	1212	235	16.2
La Plata	15335	14247	1088	7.1
Las Animas	4794	4349	445	9.3
Lincoln	2230	2161	69	3.1
Logan	9426	9033	393	4.2
Mesa	40025	36647	3378	8.4
Mineral	232	200	32	13.8
Moffat	5155	4655	500	9.7
Montezuma	8788	7870	918	10.4
Montrose	12247	10940	1307	10.7
Morgan	9917	9172	745	7.5
Otero	8637	7828	809	9.4
Ouray	1664	1551	113	6.8
Park	2833	2613	220	7.8
Phillips	2193	2120	73	3.3
Pitkin	9172	8731	441	4.8
Prowers	6923	6351	572	8.3
Pueblo MSA	49805	45447	4358	8.8
Rio Blanco	2783	2610	173	6.2
Rio Grande	4985	4279	706	14.2
Routt	8308	7706	602	7.2
Saguache	1745	1464	281	16.1
San Juan	576	529	47	8.2
San Miguel	2757	2560	197	7.1
Sedgwick	1441	1382	59	4.1
Summit	8908	8473	435	4.9
Teller	5541	5037	504	9.1
Washington	2669	2509	160	6.0
Yuma	4870	4695	175	3.6
COLORADO	1697073	1586441	110632	6.5

All estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted to Current Population Survey data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted.
Colorado Dept. of Labor & Emp., Labor Mkt. Info. October 1989.

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES 7/

COLORADO

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 2/ 1989	AUG 3/ 1989	SEP 1988	SEP 2/ 1989	AUG 3/ 1989	SEP 1988	SEP 2/ 1989	AUG 3/ 1989	SEP 1988
CONSTRUCTION	$463.98	$501.39	$458.67	37.0	40.5	36.9	$12.54	$12.38	$12.43
MANUFACTURING	$427.18	$418.55	$414.47	40.8	39.9	39.7	$10.47	$10.49	$10.44
Durable Goods	$423.12	$415.90	$424.97	41.2	40.3	41.1	$10.27	$10.32	$10.34
Nondurable Goods	$432.55	$422.37	$399.24	40.2	39.4	37.7	$10.76	$10.72	$10.59

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 2/ 1989	AUG 3/ 1989	SEP 1988	SEP 2/ 1989	AUG 3/ 1989	SEP 1988	SEP 2/ 1989	AUG 3/ 1989	SEP 1988
CONSTRUCTION	$477.83	$517.45	$498.96	36.7	40.3	37.8	$13.02	$12.84	$13.20
MANUFACTURING	$444.98	$437.89	$454.90	40.6	40.1	40.4	$10.96	$10.92	$11.26
Durable Goods	$444.04	$442.40	$487.63	40.7	40.0	41.5	$10.91	$11.06	$11.75
Nondurable Goods	$445.91	$432.28	$422.48	40.5	40.1	39.3	$11.01	$10.78	$10.75

SELECTED MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

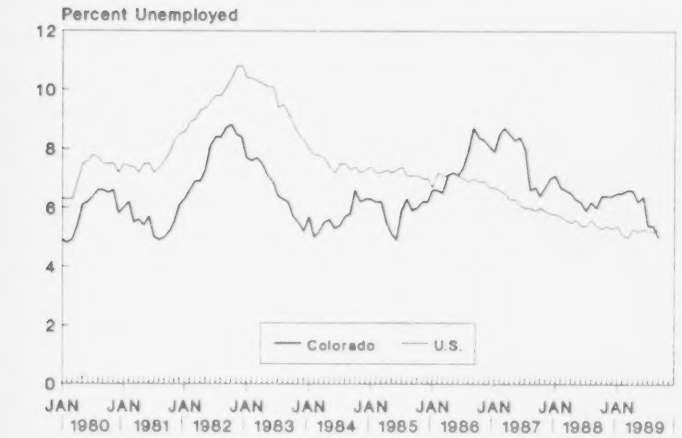
	COLORADO 8/			DENVER AREA		
	SEP 1989	AUG 1989	SEP 1988	SEP 1989	AUG 1989	SEP 1988
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial Claims	8,303	9,229	9,943	4,253	5,215	5,419
Continued Claims	70,272	93,295	80,032	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Number of Weeks Compensated	54,450	72,871	63,858	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Amount of Benefits Paid	$8,862,739	$11,511,154	$10,161,615	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Benefit Funds Available	$219,570,766	$226,166,666	$144,780,718	---	---	---
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New Applications for Work	16,615	18,106	14,166	8,222	8,924	7,001
Nonagricultural Placements	6,388	9,888	6,908	1,900	2,779	2,260
Agricultural Placements	615	945	1,028	224	428	327

AREA LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

August 1989 - In Thousands

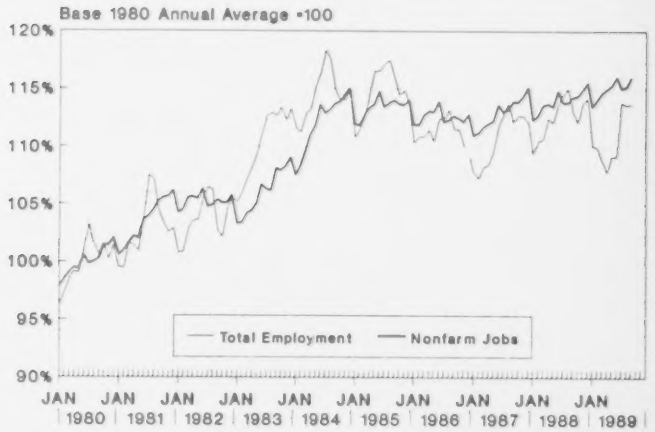
	United States 3/	Colorado 3/	Arizona	Idaho	Montana	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming
Civilian Labor Force	125,444	1687.9	1716.8	482.4	411.7	694.6	792.0	225.3
Unemployment	6,352	83.7	110.5	23.5	20.4	46.0	31.4	13.5
Unemployment Rate(%)	5.1	5.0	6.4	4.9	4.9	6.6	4.0	6.0
Employment	119,392	1604.2	1606.3	458.9	391.3	648.6	760.6	211.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
COLORADO AND U.S. (S.A.)



Data Seasonally Adjusted (S.A.)

INDEXED COLORADO EMPLOYMENT SERIES



Nonfarm Jobs benchmarked to 3/88 ES202.
Total Employment benchmarked to 1988 CPS
Data not seasonally adjusted

FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor force components are adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise noted.

1/ Data is seasonally adjusted. Recurrent yearly movements in labor force data associated with the Current Population Survey have been isolated and removed by the X-11-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method. Industry data series detail may not add to totals because they have been independently adjusted. Effects of irregularities such as unseasonal weather, strikes, etc. on the trend-cycle component of individual series have been reduced by graduated treatment of extremes.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Revised.
4/ Residents unemployed during the week including the 12th of the month.
5/ Includes residence adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and labor disputants.
6/ Estimates of all full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and members of the Armed Forces. Estimates based on March 1986 benchmark utilizing 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Codes. Only subsectors for which an adequate estimating sample is available are shown. Due to rounding, sum of major industry sectors may not equal total.
7/ Averages, prepared by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, based upon data for full and part-time production, working supervisory, and related employees who worked during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and may reflect change in basic hourly and incentive wage rates. Average hourly earnings are not wage rates but averages of gross earnings of all employees below administrative level.
8/ The Colorado statewide totals for number of weeks compensated and amount of benefits paid include counts relating to lost checks and previous benefit underpayments under the regular State Unemployment Insurance Program.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) - Is the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States. A survey of about 60,000 households is conducted throughout the nation each month by trained interviewers. Employment and unemployment data for Colorado reflect responses of approximately 900 households within the State which are represented in the CPS sample.

EMPLOYED PERSONS - Are those individuals 16 or older who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the survey week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute or prevented from working because of bad weather or personal reasons. Each person is counted only once by place of their residence. Persons in the Armed Forces are excluded.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS - Are those individuals 16 or over who did no work during the survey week, were available to work and had taken specific actions to find a job during the last four weeks. Persons who have been laid off subject to call-back or are waiting to begin a new job within 30 days are also classified as unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the employed and unemployed, i.e., as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Labor Market Information
251 East Twelfth Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 894-2575

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